WM. M. OVERTON, CH. MAURICE SMITH, AND BEVERLEY TUCKER.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1856.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was adopted, at the instance of Mr. Brodhead, directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of reporting the general appropriation bills, or adopting other measures with a view of obtaining more speedy action on those bills; the object being to avoid the evils of night sessions, and to insure proper action in the premises. An adjournment until Thursday took place.

In the House of Representatives, four in Speaker. Ninety-eight votes for that purpose gestions at the present time. We feel satisfic have, thus far, been taken. The House ad- that the Democratic party in the House h journed till Wednesday.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We hope neither our readers nor Presidential aspirants, nor their partisans, will be frightened at the caption of this article. We are not go- for doing so, since in point of numerical fo ing to lead off in favor of any candidate. In fact, were the power of nomination in our control-as fortunately it is not-the exercise of it would be a matter of great difficulty, and to which we would devote much consideration. There are in the Democratic ranks so many distinguished statesmen of eminent services, admitted capacity, and elevated patriotism, that there would be much difficulty in the selection. While, however, we have neither the wish nor the right to dictate the candidate, yet there are certain considerations connected with the question in which all true Democrats should feel a deep interest, and to these general considerations we propose to call attention.

In the first place, the next Presidential election will be one of far greater importance than any which has taken place since the memor able conflict of 1800. It may even be doubted whether that contest, in its immediate results, involved higher or more vital consequences The Alien and Sedition laws were dangerous infractions of the Constitution. The general tendency of all the movements of the Federal party were to consolidation and the destruction of the reserved rights of the States, but it may well be questioned whether the immediate effects of their success would have been as disastrous as would be the success of the fusion which is now arrayed against the Democratic party. In the one instance, the wrong done, admitted of a remedy. Legislative usurpations might be revoked-rights of the States invaded might be reinstated. In the present case, the wrong contemplated by the Fusionists, banded under the name of Republicans, is of a character which, once perpetrated, admits of no remedy. Like applying fire to a magazine, the explosion becomes a neceesary consequence. Nothing can prevent it. The success of the objects avowed by the Black Republicans would produce a feeling in the South which could not be controlled. An alienation would be produced between the two sections disastrous to both, and which could not be modified. There is, with the most conservative Southern men-we make the declaration with sorrow and regret-a growing fear that the power of the Federal Government is destined to be used, at no very future day, for the destruction of their institutions. Recent developments have success of the Black Republicans in the coming Presidential election would change that fear into conviction; and when that is effected, it is as idle to talk about Union as it would be to arrest the course of the "live lighting," when it once leaps from the cloud. Black Republicanism openly avows means and ends, to which one section of this Union has no more idea of submitting than it would of submitting to a change of the government into a monarchy. The corollary from this plain fact and undoubted state of things is, that the triumph of the Fusionists would involve the peace and harmony of the country. The only party which holds out the slightest prospect of a triumphant contest with this dangerous erganization, is the Democratic party. Upon this great party-a party which has saved the Constitution in so many trying periods-now rests the solemn responsibility of again rescuing it from what we honestly regard as the fellest peril which has ever yet menaced it.

It is readily seen from this brief synopsis of matters that the harmony of the Democratic party is a desideratum of the most important character, for, without that harmony, Black Republicanism may succeed. We do not believe that upon any matter of civil or religious liberty, or even of constitutional construction, there exists among us such a diversity of opinion as is at all likely to produce disorganization. If there be any dissensions, they will result from the struggle between the friends of the different leading statesmen for the Presidential nomination. This is the only rock upon which the Democracy are in the slightest danger of splitting. And we appeal to the friends of all the expectants not to suffer their zeal for their respective favorites to mislead them into a position jeoparding the harmonious action of the party. If the Democratic army remains united, various and apparently dangerous as are the combinations against it. we feel absolutely certain of its triumphant success. But, if in advocating the claims of special favorites, they permit their personal or local attachments to seduce them into assaults upon other aspirants, and thus produce crimination and recrimination, the consequences must be serious not only to their special pets, but also to the Democracy, and more than both to the peace, harmony, and quiet of the country. The elevation of a particular personal or political friend is unquestionably an object which appeals to the instincts of generous natures, and is well calculated to elicit the energies and exertion of such. But it should be remembered that the interests of the country are of vital moment-that the good of the country is inseparably interwoven with the harmony of the Democratic party, and that it should not be jeoparded causelessly or from any motive of advancing individual aspirations. Let the Democratic party remain united-let bickerings and criminations be avoided-let the struggle for the Presidential nomination The compact of England, as one of her officers be conducted in a kind and brotherly spirit- states, "says nothing about commerce," while

and, above all and paramount to all, let the great, leading, and cardinal landmarks of principle his uncompromisingly adhered to and we of Nagisacki for that of Napha in Lew Chew. ciple be uncompromisingly adhered to, and we have an abiding confidence that victory will perch upon our standard—that the interests and honor of the country, the peace and union of the States, now at serious and alarming hazard, will be preserved. But if a contrary spirit should actuate the friends of the different Presidential aspirants-if the Democratic party should permit itself to become disorganizedwe wish not to lift the veil, and those who contribute to it will ever regret the calamities their misguided conduct produced.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The organization seems as far off as ever it

was, and yet Congress is in the sixth week of its session. We have so often pointed out what we humbly consider the mode, and the only mode of effecting an organization, that effectual trials were made for the election of a | we do not propose making any additional sugdone its duty, and we furthermore have t satisfaction of believing that the Democrat masses of the country approve its action. T Democrats have adhered to their principles as to their candidate. No one can blame the they exceed all, save one, of the political div ions of the House. Of course, under su circumstances, it is and ought to be understo that the Democracy can vote for no man but Democrat for Speaker. But there is a hea responsibility somewhere for the long co tinued failure to organize. The country gins to grow sick and tired of a National gislature that can do nothing in the shape legislation. If Congress can, without de ment to the public interest, sit for weeks a months without accomplishing any result, th indeed, would it seem that its sessions mig very properly be shortened. This would b great saving of money to the people, and the same time a saving of frantic displays Abolition oratory.

> We shall endeavor, as soon as possible to commence, in the Sentinel, the publication of the Reports of the Heads of Departments, as also such other public documents as we deem of sufficient interest to our readers.

It is unfortunate that our public functionaries make their reports and documents as long as they do. Brevity is, perhaps, more desirable in papers of State, than in any other sort of writings, for they are not read as books, plays, novels and poems are read, for the excitement and interest they create, but for the sole purpose of geting information. Seldom, indeed, is it that an official report, unless it be of a battle, can be called interesting. Such documents are certainly not interesting to the multitude. They are usually, nay, almost universally, read from a sense of duty, and a feeling of elief is experienced when the task is finished.

Nearly all of our public functionaries, as well n the States, as under the Federal Government, commit the error of which we speak. It is usual for a Governor's message to occupy one wholeside of a large and closely printed newspaper; and as for the smaller country sheets, they either have to exclude such documents altogether from their columns, or else surrender their whole space to them. Thirtyone such annual messages would make a large volume, and coming out, as they usually do, about the same time, the reading of them would be quite a serious undertaking for any one.

The deepest, indeed, the only fall snow deserving the name, took place Saturday. Yesterday, the merry ringing of sleigh bells was heard in every part of the city, and sleighs of every variety of form and appearance were seen dashing through every street. This agreeable and exhilirating exercise was indulged in by numbers of ladies and gentlemen, who, protected by comfortable wrappings and luxurious furs, bade defiance to the ruffian blasts of winter. But while snow affords an agreeable amusement, to those who can afford to hire sleighs and horses, it is a great hardship on the poor. Without proper clothing, without fuel, and without provisions, they indeed become objects of commisseration. It would be well, at such a season as this, for the rich to think of their poor neighbors, and contribute to their relief.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Monday, January 7, 1856. No. 6. Joel Wright, vs. Schuyler H. Mattison. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Illinois. Mr. Justice Daniel delivered the opinion of the Court, re-versing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause with diections to award a venire facias de novo. No. 34. William Jones et al. plaintiffs in error, vs. William S. Johnston. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Lawrence, for the defendent in error, and concluded by

No. 36. Josiah S. Griffith, et al, plaintiffs in error, vs. John B. Bogert, et al. The argument of this cause was commenced by Hon. J. J. Crittenden, for the plaintiffs in error. Adjourned until to-morrow 11 o'clock.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, for the pluintiffs in

The Japan Treaty.

Commodore Perry in a note to the New York Board of Trade acknowledging the complimentary presentation of a service of plate, says in relation to the Japan treaty:

The treaty, with its notes of explanation, I had supposed could not be misconstrued. It is not a "commercial treaty," but one of amity and partial intercourse for trade, and this was all that it was possible to obtain at first. Precisely such a compact as ours has been thought worthy of imitation by three of the great Powers Europe, and it should be recollected that its th article contains a stipulation, granting to the United States "without any consultation or delay" whatever superior privileges or advan-tages may at any future time be conceded to

any other nation or nations.

When the treaty was forwarded by me our government to be submitted by the President, if he saw fit, to the Senate, for ratification, notes accompanied it, explanatory of my motives and actions; on article 9th I wrote as

This is a most important article, as there can be little doubt that on hearing of the success of this mission, the English, French, and Russians will follow our example; and it may be reasonable to suppose that each will gain some additional advantage until a commercial treaty is accomplished. Article nine will give Americans, without further consultation, all

these advantages." The result has proved the correctness of my nticipations as to the other Powers. England and Russia have both followed our example.

France was seeking to make a similar compact, and I presume has ere this succeeded. No person on earth could by mere friendly negotiation have induced Japan at the time to make a general treaty of commerce wih any nation, gnorant as its government and people were of he laws which govern internation

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday. Estimate of the Agricultural Products of the United States.

We have been obligingly furnished from the Patent Office with the subjoined interesting approximate estimate of the Agricultural Products of the United States for the year 1855, made up from the most authentic accessible data by D. J. Browne, esq., the efficient Superintendent of the Agricultural Division of the Bureau. It may be here stated that if there be any error in the estimate, it is in falling be-

VEGETABL	E PE	LOD	UCTS.	ALL DE STATE
Valu	ation	1.		Total value
Indian corn 600,000,000			60 cts.	
Wheat 165,000,000	do		\$1.50.	247,500,000
Rye 14,000,000	do	at	1.00,	14,000,000
Barley 6,600,000	do	at	90 cts.	5,940,000
Oats 170,000,000	do		40 cts,	68,000,00
Buckwheat 10,000,000	do	at	50 cts,	5,000,09
Potatoes				
(all sorts). 110,000,000	do	at	37 cts.	41,000.00
Flaxseed 58,000	do	at	\$1.25,	72,50
Beans and				
peas 9,500,000	do	at	2.00,	19,000,00
Clover and			Strine.	
grass seed 1,000,000	do	at	3.00,	3,000,000
Rice 250,000,000	lbs.	at	4 cts,	10,000,00
Sugar, cane 505,000.000	do	at	7 cts,	35,350,00
Sugar (ma-	ALT.			
ple) 31,000,000	do	at	Scts,	2,720,00
Molasses. 14,000,000	galls	at	30 cts,	4,200,00
Wine 2,500,000	do	at	\$1	2,500,00
Hops 3,500,000	ibs.	at	15 cts,	525,00
Orchard products				25,000,00
Garden products				50,000,00
Tobacco 190,000,000	do	at	10 cts,	19,000,00
Cotton 1,700,000,000	do	at	Sets,	136,000,00
Hemp 31,500	tons	, at	\$100,	3,450,00
Flax 800,000	lbs.	at	10 cts,	80,00
Hay and				
fodder 16,000,000				160,000,00
Pasturage				143,000,00

DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS Valuation. Total value. Horned cattle 21,000,000, at \$20 each, \$420,000,000 Iorses, asses, and mules... 5.100,000, at 60 each, 306,600,000 Sheep...... 23,500,000, at 2 each, 47,000,000 Swine...... 32,000,000, at 5 each, 160,000,000 Poultry.....

Slaughtered animals...... 200,000,000 Butter and cheese.... 500,000,000, ibs, at 15 cts, 75,000,000

ter and cheese)... 1,000,000,000 gal, at 10 cts, 100,000,000 Beeswax and honey..... 16,000,000 do. at 15 cts,

From the Richmond Dispatch of the 5th. Melancholy Death of a Member of the Legislature.

We regret to announce the death of Dr. Wiliam H. Harding, the delegate from the counties of Lancaster and Northumberland. He lied yesterday at the Powhatan House, under the following distressing circumstances: Dr. H. had been laboring for some five or six days under a severe attack of Pheumonia, which had left him in a very week condition, though Dr. Pollard, his attending physician, considered the disease conquered, and his patient rapidly recovering. A gentle cathartic being deemed proper yesterday morning, Dr. P. suggested the citrate of Magnesia, a modern preparation, not much used in the country, but very popular in cities. Dr. P. prepared a prescription for the magnesia and for some morphine—the latter to be used externally upon a blister, which was painful and which had been much soothed by the application of this medicine. Dr. P. directed the servant to bring the medicine to his office; but instead of this he took it his office about 11 o'clock, and not finding the medicine there, concluded that the servant had not returned, and stepped out again, thinking an hour later time enough to give the medicine Returning in an hour and still not finding the medicine, he went to the patient's room, and, to his great surprise, found him in a narcotic condition. He found the bottle of magnesia about half full and the paper which had contained the morphine, with the superscription "to be used externally," emptied. The servant who brought the medicine stated that the patient had emptied the powder into the bottle, after which he drank half of it. The paper contained 30 grains of morphine. So he taken fifteen.

Drs. Pollard and Deane immediately com-

menced the proper treatment. The stomach emptied, and everything that could be done was tried to resusciate the patient; but in vain, death ensued about four o'clock.

It is supposed that Dr. Harding, who had not seen the prescription, and who was not ac-quainted with the Citrate of Magnesia, con-cluded that the paper contained some aciduated powder to be thrown into it. He was eeble, and it is conjectured that without the in a more energetic condition, he threw in the powder not observing the superscription upon

Dr. Harding was about thirty-five or forty years of age, and was an amiable and most estimable gentleman. The sad circumstances of his death will add to the sorrow of his rela tives and friends. The usual marks of respect for his memory as a member of the Legislature will be paid to-day.

The Late Senator Berrien.

We have already briefly recorded the death of the Hon, John McPherson Berrien, for so many years a distinguished Senator of the United States from the State of Georgia. The Augusta Constitutionalist says:

Judge Berrien was born in New Jersey, on the 23d August, 1781, during the temporary residence of his parents there. He had graduated at Princeton College, in 1796, and was dmitted to practice law in Augusta, in 1799. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Eastern District, which position he held nearly eleven years. In 1822-'3, he represented Chatam county, in the State Senate. In 1824. he was elected to the Senate of the United States. In 1829, during General Jackson's administration, he was appointed Attorney General of the States, but resigned in 1831. In 1840, he was elected United States Senator. and in 1847 again re-elected, but resigned in

May, 1852, and retired to private life. In his public relations, while necessarily sul ect to the vicissitudes which attend all who participate in the strife of politics and the ebbing and flowing of public sentiment, he maintained the respect of all parties.

Election of Governor in Maine

AUGUSTA, MAINE, January 4.—The Legisle ure to-day elected Judge Wells, an old line Democrat, Governor of the State. He received 88 votes in the House, and 21 in the

The Governor elect was immediately inaugurated, after which he sent in a message, in which he acquiesces in the Nebraska bill, takes strong ground against the prohibitory law : recommends a license system : condemns the alien and naturalization laws, and the personal liberty bill. The balance refers to local

Congressional.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. Saturday, January 5, 1856. The Senate did not sit to-day.

House of Representatives. The House met at 12, m.

The journal of yesterday was read and Mr. ETHERIDGE rose, and, after some co plimentary remarks to Messrs. Banks, Richardson, Fuller, and Penninotton, went on to show that the popular sentiment was decidedly in favor of the election of a Speaker who was not a secionalist, and placed in nomination the name of loun S. Millson, of Virginia, who, he said, was JOHN S. MILLISON, of Virginia, who, he said, was not objectionable to either the anti-Nebraska or American sentiment of the House, having opposed that feature in the Kansas and Nebraska bill which related to alien suffrage, and then voted against the measure itself. Besides, this gentleman had not taken part in the Democratic caucus which nominated Mr. RICHARDSON, and,

erefore, was the more acceptable.

Mr. BROOM remarked that ninety-two ballots had been taken without the slightest prospect of any result. The House had heard much in regard to the position which different parties and different individuals had assumed in this contest. He thought that this was the appropriate time to remind gentlemen of the House that the pararemind gentlemen of the House that the paramount issue upon which they had been elected to represent the will of constituencies who composed a majority of the people of this nation was the American issue. The American people had made it so, and those who had been elected to Congress as Americans had been sent here as representatives of that principle, and not of Freesoilism, which was an entirely subordinate issue. It seemed strange, then, that those who had been so elected would now, at this particular juncture, desert their principles, and he trusted that a desert their principles, and he trusted that a month's experience spent in successive ballotings had convinced them that the only issue upon which they could stand in this House was that to which they owed their seats. He, therefore, apwhich they owed their seats. He, therefore, appealed to them to change their position, and come back to the main principle, and see if a majority of Americans, upon that principle, could not succeed in bringing the House to an organization. He thought that every intelligent representative knew that there could be no legislation had upon the subject of slavary either as to its extension. the subject of slavery, either us to its extension in the Territories or as to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. If such a measure was even to pass the House it would be defeated in the Senate, and if it should pass both the Senate and House it would be defeated by a veto when it reached the executive chair; so that this contract the senate and House it would be defeated by a veto when it reached the executive chair; so that this contract the making treatment of the making treatment. test was a waste of energy and the public trea sure, and they were meeting day after day, and engaging in fruitless efforts to organize the House, hen, if they came together as Americans irre spective of that issue, they would be able to gree. He said that it was the only alternative either to pursue that course or adopt the resolu lution which he would now submit:

Resolved, That the friends and supporters of th

prominent candidates for the speakership be, and hey are hereby, requested to withdraw them from the further consideration and action of this House parties on this floor are hereby requested to meet logether and appoint a committee of five from each, with a view of electing a conservative member of this House as a compromise candidate for

[Great laughter.]
Mr. MILLSON had desired to take the floor mmediately on the close of the remarks of the rentleman from Tennessee, [Mr. ETHERIDGE,] and would have done so had he not lost the oportunity by being engaged in conversation at the ime with two friends, who were endeavoring in-effectually to move him from that position which he thought it necessary to assume. He had come into the hall while the gentleman from Tennessee-was addressing the House, and was engaged in speculating as to the object that gentleman had in speculating as to the object that gentleman had in view, when he was surprised—he would not say startled—at the announcement of his own name as a candidate for the speakership. He hoped that he would be allowed to appeal most urgently to the gentleman to withdraw the nomination That gentleman must be aware that he stood here associated with his political friends in an honest effort to elect the honorable gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RICHARDSON] as Speaker of the House, and that the very considerations which had prevailed upon the gentleman to place his name be-fore this body would be, in the estimation of many of the gentlemen with whom he was acting, a grave objection. That while there was no probability of the nomination meeting with any success t would be placing him in a painful position, and he asked the gentleman to withdraw his name as a candidate for the distinguished post of Speake After some further conversation between Mr. THERIDGE and Mr. MILLSON, Mr. ETHERIDGE withdrew the name of that

gentleman reserving himself the privilege of vo-

Mr. STEPHENS was opposed to the resolu tion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Broom.] The House could not be organized in that way, in his judgment, and if it could, it would not be a good method. He wished to reply to the gentleman, however, who had said that the Ameican party in this House had been elected on the American principles as paramount to all others, and that therefore they ought to organize the House upon that basis. He did not know the House upon that basis. He did not know the strength of that party in the House. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Marshall] had some days ago informed them that there was a majority on the floor of the House belonging to that party, on the hoor of the riouse belonging to that party, and who could organize upon the principles of that party; but what a spectacle would have been presented to the House and the country if an organization had been effected on such a basis as that? There might be a majority in favor of the and who could organize upon the principles of that party; but what a spectacle would have been presented to the House and the country if an organization had been effected on such a basis as that? There might be a majority in favor of the principles of that party; but, if so, there were only about thirty-six votes, all told, cast for the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Fuller] and the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. H. Marshall, and but six of those votes from the suiter. SHALL, and but six of those votes from the entire North. The remainder of the party, consisting of about two-thirds or three-fourths of the whole, stood in solid phalanx against one whole section of the Union. If this was the American party, what a spectacle did it present to the country? Might he not appeal to the gentleman from Pennsylvania himself as well as that gentleman's southern associates, and ask them, if that party had become so corrupt in its beginning, when it was only two years old, as to stand arrayed in solid phalanx against one section of the Union, whether it ought not to be put down? He was, whether it ought not to be purchased to the therefore, opposed to the organization of the House upon the basis of the principles of a party so organized and so constituted. The gentleman had said that the American party in the House had said that the American party in the House had been elected upon the principles of that party paramount to all others. He did not know and could not say anything against that; but, so far as his own election was concerned, he would say that he had been elected upon the principle of

Mr. BROOM. The gentlemen will permit me o say, and so was I. Mr. STEPHENS said that, as he under the principles of that party—and he asked the gentleman to set him right if he made any mistake, because the outsiders had only the benefit of the little glimmerings of light that shot through the set out by directing that no member of that party should ever vote for any man who was not a native American and in favor of Americans ruling America, nor should be vote for a Roman Catholic He asked the gentleman if that was not the corner stone of that party? If so, perhaps it was the reason why some gentlemen could not vote for Mr. RICHARDSON. True, that gentleman was a Catholic; but he was not in favor of American catholic; but he was not in layor of Americans ruling America to the exclusion of all foreign-born citizens from office. The constitution of the country did not exclude these men: and because his friend RICHARDSON would not assume a position high above the constitution, and make a test for office that it never makes, there is an impossible barrier between that gentleman and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, [Mr. Fuller,] and every other

maintaining the Constitution of the United States in all its length, breadth, and depth, every clause

and every section, as paramount to all other que

man who was in favor of Americans ruling America, or, in other words, excluding foreign-born citizens from office.

The next principle of that party, as he underood it, was that if one of its members be elected office he never shall confer office upon any breign born-citizen, or upon a Roman Catholic, he President would be bound by the principles of that party—and bound, too, by an oath—never to appoint a Roman Catholic to office. The gentle-man said that he was in favor of maintaining the constitution of the country. The constitution says that no religious test shall ever be required but this principle of the American party made it the duty of the president, of any other individual elected to office by them, never to appoint a Roman Catholic to office. That party then, was based and built up in direct oppositi

principle of the constitution of the United States. Their obligations require that a test shall be made; the constitution says that a test shall never be required. Now, which obligation would an officer, if elected, comply with—the obligation of the party, or the obligation of the constitution?

Mr. WHITNEY desired to ask the gentleman whether he would appoint a man to office whom he knew entertained political opinions hostile to the interests of this country?

Mr. STEPHENS. I would not.

Mr. WHITNEY said that that was the basis of the hostility of the American party to the papists.

the hostility of the American party to the papists.

Mr. STEPHENS answered that the gentleman said that that was the basis of the American party, and yet it rested upon the principle that no Roman Catholic should ever be appointed to office; it was therefore natural to assume that the gentleman and his party held all Roman Catholies to be ene-

mies of the country-an institution which Mr. EUSTIS coincided with the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens) in every respect in his opinions on the subject of this religious test, and the States council of Louisiana had, in the most formal and emphatic manner, repudiated the action of the Philadelphia National Convention in the

matter.

Mr. STEPHENS had no doubt that the people of Louisiana hae repudiated that test, as had half of the other States, and they would continue to do so until the great fabric of Americanism—growing small by degrees and beautifully less—would be extinguished altogether.

A number of short speeches were here delivered among these who perticulated in the debate

A number of short speeches were here delivered, among those who participated in the debate were Messrs. BROOM, SAGE, CAMPBELL, CADWALADER, FLORENCE, WALKER, BOCOCK, COX, READE, KEITT, WASHBURNE of Maine, and H. M. FULLER.
On motion of Mr. EDIE, the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Broom) was finally laid on the table.

VOTE FOR SPEAKER. On motion, the House then proceeded to vote for Speaker.

The Clerk called the roll for the ninety-third time, with the following result:
Whole number of votes, 219; necessary to a choice, 110: of these

Mr. Banks received......105 ichardson..... 72 Fuller.... Pennington.... Scattering..... There being no choice, the House proceede

Whole number of votes, 210; necessary to Mr. Banks received 98 Fuller, of Pa..... Pennington 6

Scattering There being no choice, the House, on motion of Mr. GOODE, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned

Senate-Monday, January 7, 1856.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. MASON presented the memorials of Wm.
M. Armstrong, Joseph Myers, and H. H. Rhodes,
complaining of the action of the naval retiring
board, and praying to be restored to their former

positions in the navy; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SEWARD presented additional documents in the case of Samuel Lockwood, late of the United States navy, who was placed on the retired list by the action of the late Naval Board; which was referred to the same committee. Mr. SUMNER presented two memorials, pray ing an appropriation at an early day for the erec-tion of a light-house on the southeastern part of Rock Island; which were referred to the Com-

mittee on Commerce.
Mr. COLLAMER presented the petition Robert Graham, representing one of the heirs of the late General Arthur St. Clair, praying to b ndemnified for sacrifices and losses incurred by General St. Clair, in discharging a debt contracted by him for the use of the Government, while act-ing as superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Northwest Territory; which was referred to the

Committee of Claims. Mr. C. also presented the petition of Willian Bingham, an officer in the last war with Great Britain, praying to be allowed a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions. RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED.

Mr. MALLORY submitted a resolution, in structing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of establishing a marine hospital at Apalachicola, in the State of Florida; Mr. M. also submitted a resolution, instructing

the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report as to the expediency of providing for ap-peals and writs of error from the district courts of the United States, in Florida, to the circuit court : agreed to.

APPROPRIATION BILLS. On motion by Mr. BRODHEAD, the following

resolution, submitted by him some time since, was taken up for consideration: Resolved That the Committee on Finance b directed to inquire into the expediency of report-ing the appropriation bills for the support of the overnment, or adopting other measures with a view of obtaining more speedy action on said bills.
Mr. BRODHEAD proceeded to call the attention of the Senate to the evils of the night sessions which occur at the close of every session of Congress. Forty or fifty millions of dollars were appropriated on these occasions, at the hour of midnight; and that, too, during the absence of some of the best and most experienced members of the Senate, in consequence of exhaustion Scenes had sometimes occurred here, also, which a sense of delicacy prevented him from describ-ing. He attributed all these evils to the delay on

of members and giving it in the shape of an annual salary, to shorten the sessions; considered the right and power of the Senate to originate appropriation bills, and argued that if they have

power they should exercise it.

Mr. CLAYTON agreed with Mr. BRODHRAD that this has been a great evil, and said that twenty-seven years ago it was as bad as it is now. No measures have been taken competent to arrest it. He was in favor of the resolution and had no doubt of the power of the Senate to originate those

ills.
Mr. TOOMBS remarked that the evil was a Mr. TOOMBS remarked that the even of the crying one, and had no doubt of the power of the Senate to originate appropriation bills; but this was not the true remedy. The difficulty was occasioned by the large number of amendments tacked on by the two Houses at a late period of the session; and, unless some measures were taken to cut them off and refuse to accept any amendments within ten, twenty, or thirty days of the adjournment, nothing could be effected to remedy the evil of which they all complained.

Mr. SEWARD would cheerfully vote for the

resolution, but did not think proper to commit minself to the propriety of the remedy proposed.

Mr. HAMLIN thought that in all cases sufficient time should be allowed to intervene between the action on the appropriation bills and the time of adjournment, to give an opportunity for the bill to be killed and another introduced, if such a course should become necessary in consequence of ob-jectionable amendments. As it was now, the Senate were obliged to take the bill as it was presented, with all the objectionable matter that it

might contain.

After a few remarks by Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CLAYTON the resolution was agreed to.

BENJAMIN S. ROBERTS. Mr. FOOT called up the resolution which h submitted several days ago, ordering the printing of the report of Capt. Roberts in relation to the American flag which had been the first planted upon the capital of Mexico.

Mr. BROWN thought the report did not d

would not consent to see honors bestowed upon a captain in the line, to the exclusion of his Major General
Mr. FOOT thought that the Committee on Military Affairs was the proper seibunal to investi-gate that matter, and decide to whom the honer belonged, and he moved that the resolution be

justice to Gen. Quitman. He was willing to award all possible honor to Capt. Roberts; he

referred to that committee; which was agreed to adopted requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate the proceed-ings of the court martial in the case of Colone Montgomery, of the United States army. On motion the Senate adjourned to meet o

House of Representatives.

The House proceeded to vote for a Speaker, iva voce, with the following result:

Mr. Banks......101

Fuller.....

Necessary to a choice......108 The next vote was as follows:

 Mr. Banks.
 99

 Richardson
 73

 Fuller.
 30

Whole number of votes......214 The ninety-seventh trial resulted as follows: Mr. Banks..... 97 Porter..... H. Bennett.....

Mr. Banks..... 99 Richardson 7 Pennington.....

Porter..... H. Bennett..... Necessary to a choice......109 Mr. EUSTIS, while the above vote was bein

taken, rose for the purpose of making a personal explanation. He had voted for Mr. Fuller because that gentleman was presented to him as amost acceptable candidate—as an honorable and conservative gentleman; and he should vote for conservative gentleman; and he should vote for him as long as he permitted his name to be used before the House. He then proceeded to state, in a very few words, what is the position of the American party in Louisiana. They hold that religious faith is a question between every individual and his God, and consider that any attempt to abridge or circumscribe religious freedom is un abridge or circumscribe religious freedom is un-worthy of our great country, and must be repudi-ated. In this spirit Louisiana repudiates the eighth section of the Philadelphia platform, plac-ing itself on the broad basis of civil and religious liberty. It would be remembered that Mr. Flour-noy, the American candidate for the Governor-ship of Virginia, avowed, in a letter, that he would never vote for a Roman Cathelia for effice. That never vote for a Roman Catholic for office. Thank God! he was defeated. There was enough in that letter to defeat ten thousand candidates for office. He expressed the hope that every man who holds such odious doctrines will meet with as deep a political grave as Mr. Flournoy. He would pre-fer that his right arm should wither rather than be fer that his right arm should wither rather than be connected with any party whose direct purpose is to persecute American Catholics in this country. It made him blush when he saw Protestant clergymen dragging their robes in the mire of party politics. The Legislatures are full of gentlemen in black coats and white cravats; this Congress is full of them; but, he asked, show me a Catholic priest or an accredited agent of the Bishop of Rome in this hall? The poor old man, he has to be protected himself by French bayonets, as they would protect a prisoner.

would protect a prisoner.

Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, replied to Mr. Eustis Mr. SMITH, of Alabama, replied to Mr. Eustis. He thanked God that no Catholic priest nor accredited agent of the Church of Rome was here, and hoped that if the country should survive a thousand years there never will be one here. The gentleman ought to remember that if there are no Catholic priests here, that fraternity, in their assemblies, have, from the first, arrayed themselves on the side of power and against liberty. He denounced Roman Catholics because spiritually, temporally, and politically, they owed their allegiance to the Pope of Rome, above the Constitution.

Constitution.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, briefly replied to Mr. SMITH, showing that, during the French Revolution, the Catholic priests joined the third estate (the people) against the nobles and the clergy, and gave motion and power to the popular elemen which achieved freedom in France. Mr. PERCY WALKER acquiesced in the opin

ions expressed by Mr. Eusris; and he announced to the House and the country that he took issue, openly and directly, with his honorable colleague, (Mr. Smith, of Alabama.) He had yet to see the first native American Catholic who acknowledged The House adjourned till Wednesday.

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foreign Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Four days later f.om Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6 .- The steamship Arago,

Surrender of Kars Confirmed-More Peace Rumors. with London dates to December 19, arrived

here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with 140 passengers and a cargo of merchandise, valued at over \$2,000,000. The London Daily News affirms that Sweden has ratified the treaty with England and

France. The allied powers guarantee the territorial integrity of Sweeden, and the latter engages not to alienate any part of her territory to Russia. The contracting parties also engage to communicate reciprocally all pro-positions coming from Russia. Rumors of peace were still abundant in France and England.

Count Esterhazy had left Vienna for St. Petersburg on the 16th Inst., with important

despatches, containing propositions of a pacific nature. It was stated that if the Czar refuses an acceptance, Austria will withdraw her ambassador from St. Petersburg.

Both the London News and Times express strong doubts of the acceptance of the propo-

sitions by the Czar. Count Esterhazy's instruc tions are, to return immediately in the event of the Czar's refusal to negotiate.

The difficulty which existed between the English and the French Governments, relative

to the conditions on which peace should be made, has been arranged through the efforts of the King of Sardinia.

The surrender of Kars to the Russians was

The surrender of Kars to the Russians was confirmed. Nine Pachas, together with General Williams and sixteen thousand troops were

made prisoners. Among the munitions of war taken were one hundred and twenty field pieces, and some heavy guns. The Russian General Belntoff, has established his head quarters at Kutais, and intends shortly to resume the of-fensive against Anakla and Redoubt Kale. The army was abundantly supplied with provisions by the Armenians. The defiles beween Kars and Erzeroume were held by the Russians.
The affairs in the Crimea were quiet.

Great preparations continue to be made on the Baltic by the Russians for the reception of

the British fleet next Spring.

The Russian ambassador arrived at St. Petersburgh on the 9th of December. Execution of Miller

Frederick Miller, the German who murdered Dr. J. F. C. Hadel and young Graff, was executed at Cumberland on Friday last, in the presence of an immense concourse of persons. He protested his innocence to the last, acknowedging, however, that he robbed the doctor's office, but utterly refusing to confess the double murder. Of his guilt there can be no possible doubt, and the miserable man thus died with a falsehood on his lips. When the attending circumstances are considered, the crimes of this man may be looked upon as among the most attrocious ever perpetrated. Two unof-fending men were ruthlessly butchered, and one of them fearfully mutilated merely to gratify the assassin's desire of lucre. It was a

ease, the parallel of which the criminal annals of our country fail to furnish. Message of Governor Gardner. The message of Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, recommends 21 years, residence of foreign born citizens, and ability to read and write, before they are allowed to vote; deprecates the passage of the personal liberty act by the last Legislature, and urges its speedy repeal; suggests a reduction of the number of the popular branch of the Legislature, and denounces lobbying legislation. The message is thoroughly Native American in its tone.

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Locke." &c.

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Hewitt's Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Aus An Essay on the Tides: Theory of the Two Forces, by Alexander Wilcox, M. D. Patent Office and Patent Laws, or a guide to

ventors, and a book of reference for judges, lawyers, magistrates, and others, with Appendices, by J. G. Moore, price \$1 25. The Altar at Home, Prayers for the Family and he Closet, by Clergymen in and near Boston, econd edition.

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